SOLDIERS FALL OUT AGAIN. MORE TROUBLE IN THE GALLANT SEVENTH GLADSTONE'S UNWAVERING CONFIDENCE

THE OFFICERS OF THE ACTIVE COMMAND TAKE OFFENCE AT THE ACTIVITY OF THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION AND LEAVE IT-REVIVING THE QUARREL WHICH WAS SUP-

POSED TO BE SETTLED. The slumbering embers of the war between the officers of the 7th Regiment and the Veteran Association of that famous command have again burst into a fierce flame. When the bugles sang truce a few months ago, and the officers of the ent went so far as to attend the meetings of the Veteran Association, of which nearly all of them are members, it was hoped that there would be a permanent peace. But Colonel Clark and his officers have now withdrawn from the Association, and say that they will never again attend one of its meetings.

The cause of the trouble is the recent action of the Association in adopting the report of a ittee in favor of the organization of two armed and uniformed flank companies of the Veteran Corps, to be known as the veteran reserve, and in adopting a new bill of dress, less expensive and less showy than the old one.

LOOKED UPON AS A MENACE TO THE REGIMENT. The efforts being put forward by the Veteran Association to increase the size of its uniformed battalion by these means, and thus, as it is claimed, to induce men who have served their time in the regiment to leave the command and join the veteran corps, are regarded by Colonel Clark and his officers as a direct menace to the active regiment.

The following circular just issued, and scattered broadcast among the members, shows what the Veteran Association is doing :

Headquarters Veterans of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, S. N. Y.,

New-York, May 5, 1888. Circular: At the annual meeting of this organization held April 19, 1888, the Committee of Thirteen, appointed at the quarterly meeting in October, 1887, to "report whether there should be any change in the existing style whether there or plan of organization for uniforming members, or presented a report recommending that the present uniform

e changed to something less expensive.

This report was adopted and permission was given to sange the uniform to conform to amendments to the existing bill of dress, presented as a part of the committee

At a meeting of the uniformed members of the organization it was voted to change the present uniform, to con-form with such amendments of the bill of dress as presented by the Committee of Thirteen, when one hundred and fifty members have signified their intention to make the change, and the Colonol was requested to issue a cir-cular to the organization, giving full information as to the oposed changes and cost, and to urge upon the members the importance of making an early reply to their company officer of their acceptance of the proposed change, so that in the event of the adoption by one hundred and fifty of annual purade and excursion.

In accordance with this request, a copy of the amend, ments to the bill of dress is inclosed:

ments to the bill of dress is inclosed:

The cost of the uniform complete is \$30.

Members are requested to notify their company officer
by return mail of their acceptance of the proposed change.

Members of the organization who are not uniformed are
respectfully urged to forward their acceptance.

In making this request it may be well to state that the

only expense to uniformed members other than the cost of the uniform is a yearly-due of five dollars, which pays the gunning expenses and also the music for parades.

Colonel HENRY B. TREMAIN. C. H. COVELL, Adjutant.

REGIMENT OFFICERS LEAVE THE ASSOCIATION. Stirred up by the receipt of such documents and the knowledge of want was done at the last meeting of the Veteran Association, the Board of Officers of the 7th Regiment, by a unanimous vote, have resolved to sever all connection with the Veteran Association. A formal notification to this effect, signed by all the officers, was yesterday forwarded by Captain William H. Paimer, Inspector of Kifle Practice and Secretary of the Board of Officers of the regiment, to Adjutant C. H. Covell, secretary of the Veteran Association. In it he inclosed the resignations from the Association of every one of the twenty-seven officers of the regiment who belong to it. The remaining twelve officers are not members and there is one vacancy in the list of officers of the regiment.

twelve officers are not members and there is one vacancy in the list of officers of the regiment. Adjutant George W. Rand, of the regiment, was seen at the St. Cloud Hotel, of which he is proprietor, by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. He said: "You cannot state the case too strongly. The pretence that the regiment would not be injured by the existence of the uniformed companies is now seen to be a hollow one. We have all resigned, and we will never again unite with the Veteran Association. Steps will be taken at once to establish on a firm basis the "Society of the Honorable and the Veteran Comrades of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.," with which it is expected that all members of the regiment who have served over five years and many old veterans who have the true interests of the regiment at heart will unite."

THE VETERANS' SIDE OF THE CASE. Adjutant Covell was at home when a "Tribune" reporter called at his house, No. He' said Twenty-fourth-st., last evening. "Should not Colonel Clark with his regiment of nearly 1,200 men be glad to know that there is a Veteran Association of old members of the regia Veteran Association of old members of the regiment backing it up? Colonel Clark and his officers were present when the veteran reserve proposition was adopted. I understood that they intended to offer a resolution opposing it then, but they did not. I was on Colonel Clark's non-commissioned staff for eighteen years and was for thirty-two years in the regiment, but I left it because I could not agree with Colonel Clark on this veteran question. You will find that all the well-thinking, prominent men, are opposed to Colonel Clark's action. The rank and file of the regiment are opposed to it. Nearly all the members of the Association have responded promptly to the circular."

Chicago, May 9.—Parmley Billings, the young man after whom the city of Billings, Mont., was named, died here yesterday. He had been an invalid for some time. During his illness, Mr. Billings had a curious liking for buying clothes. He purchased a number of suits which he has not even put on, and it is said that he leaves one

Lynchburg, Va., May 9.-A. H. Williams, a United States Revenue officer, arrested a moonshiner, George Hale, at Rocky Mount. Franklin County, yesterday, while peddling illicit whishey from an ex cart. While on the way to jail the guards were overpowered by a crowd of 150 men and the prisoner was released. The officers were threatened if pursuit should be attempted, and the rescued prisoner was carried to the mountains amid wild shouts. No pursuit was made.

TO HAVE A GREEK CHURCH IN CRICAGO. Chicago, May 9 .- The Greek Christians of this city are to creet a church of their own. It will be the thir Greek Catholic Church in the United States, there being

FEARING DECLINE IN EXPORTS OF FLOUR. of the Indiana Millers' Association yesterday, C. H. Sayht, of Illinois, president of the National Millers' Association said he had just returned from Europe. and was sure that there would be an enormous decline in the exportation of flour from the United States this year. Prices would not be any higher because India, Russia, Australia and Chili have heavy crops.

THE BRIE CANAL OFFICIALLY OPENED. Lockport, N. Y., May 9 (Special).-The Eric Canal, which was opened officially to-night at midnight, was the scene of much activity to-day. There was a fleet of over fifty boats waiting to go through the big tier of locks the moment the clock struck twelve. The men are not particularly happy. The outlook for freight rates is unpromising. There is a deadlock of rates is Duffale brought on by the setion of the Movator pool.

THE SULTANA'S BOILERS DEFECTIVE. St. Louis, May 9.—Henry J. Lyda, of the United States lighthouse tender Lily, who resigned his posilion on the Sultana just before she started on her fatal declares that the latter's boilers were defective and dangerous. They were tubular bellers, which, he lays, are "the most dangerous form of boilers known to man for use on the Mississippi," and on the two trips prior to the disasten had required repairs at Natchez and Vickaborg. ENGLAND WITH HOME RULE.

THE TORIES PUT FIVE YEARS IN THE BALANCE AGAINST HIS LIFE, BUT HE SAYS

IRELAND WILL SURELY WIN. London, May 9.—An address signed by 3,730 dis-senting ministers was presented to Mr. Gladstone to day, expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland. In reply to the address, Mr. Gladstone said that during the present session the Parneilites, despite the pressing needs of Ireland, had refrained from urging their claims and had assisted the Government to expedite business. Whether or not Parliament was employed at this or that give time in discussing Ireland, it was Ireland alone that truly held the key to legislation. The Government knew that the Nation was with Home Rule, and there fore guided the affairs of Parliament so as to delay the time when a Ministry would be in power pledged to House of Commons thought they could go on for five years. They put this against his life as an old man, life of an old or young man would not affect

the final settlement. (Cheers.)

Justice would be done to Ireland. Ere long the National sentiment would find means to assert itself. The Tories plumed themselves upon being the defenders of law and order. Instead of maintaining order, the Government had promoted murderous breaches of the Mr. Parnell was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as any one. Neither he nor Mr. Parnell vindicated the Plan of Campaigr.

paign by making the law odious to the people.

The object of the Government seemed to be to insult, exasporate and degrade the Irish. As soon as the terrible facts regarding the suffering in Ireland were brought home to the upright minds of the people of England, they would unite to redress the sad errors of the past. (Cheec.)

ENGLAND'S VAST WAR PREPARATIONS. FORMATION OF A THIRD ARMY CORPS AND A RE-SERVE FIELD CORPS.

London, May 9 .- The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope. Secretary of State for War, to-day received a deputation of members of Parliament who presented ar address urging the necessity of placing the country in a proper state of defence.

In reply the War Secretary declared that there was no occasion for a panic. England's preparations, he said, compared favorably with those of foreign powers. Still, the Government recognized the necessity for immediate action. At all the military ports and coaling stations the work of strengthening the defences ras being carried on with renewed activity, and at the leading mercantile ports every effort was being made to complete the submarine mining defences. An attack upon London by way of the Thames would be made an absolute impossibility.

Multifarious forces of regulars, militia and voluncers were about to be organized, and the Government would be able to produce at short notice a field army ufficient to defend England and primarily to protect London. The leading feature of the plan would be the formation of a third army corps composed of regulars, militia and volunteers, to be used chiefly in the defence of ports; also, the formation of a reserve field army corps. The points of concentration and lines of defence were being carefully arranged and the transport service would be ready for any mergency. The volunteer artillery would be increased by the addition of 250 mobile and 80 heavier guns. The danger did not lie in the want of numbers, but in incomplete preparations. The Government appealed to Parliament to assist in preparing to avertany danger that might threaten England.

Mr. Stanhope's remarks were greated with applause by the deputation.

THE MOROCCO DISPUTE ADJUSTED. Tangler, May 9.—The differences between the United States and Moorish Governments have finally been settled.

ALICE WOODHALL TO BE EXTRADITED. London, May 9.—The Court of Queens Bench has refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Alice Woodhall, who is charged with having swindled the late John Gill, of New-York, out of a large sum of money, and who was recently committed to stand trial, in America. The woman will therefore be extradited.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN FRANCE. Paris, May 9 .- The official returns of the elections of nunicipal councillors, in 361 urban districts show that the Republicans were victorious in 206 districts, and the Conservatives in sixteen districts. In the other

SUIT AGAINST GILLIG WITHDRAWN. London, May 9.-The suit of R. N. Hazard, president of the American Loan and Trust Company, Henry Gillig, to restrain him from disposing of the lease of the American Exchange in Europe has been with-

THE EMPEROR'S STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

Berlin, May 9.—The Emperor passed a satisfactory sy. He remained out of bed until 8:30 p. m., and did not feel especially tired. This evening he had a slight fever. The doctors, when inserting the canula last evening, took the opportunity to examine the Emperor's throat. They express hope approvement in the patient's condition.

FERDINAND REPEATS HIS OATH. Sophia, May 9.-Prince Ferdinand, in a speech at a banquet in the hall of the Sobranje at Tirnova to-day said: "Here, in this building, I swore to lead Bulgaria to the goal marked out for her in history. I now repeat that oath, assuring you that, withou sparing myself, I shall, with heart and soul, adher to the promise I made before God and the people."

DENOUNCING THE BROTHERHOOD.

CONDUCTORS FEEL HURT OVER THE CHICAGO, BUR-LINGTON AND QUINCY STRIKE.

Toronto, May 9.—At a meeting of the Grand Divi-sion of the Order of Railway Conductors held here, Grand Chief Wheaten, in his report, referred at length to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and said that the remedy of this organization was a strike. In the present year the country had been treated to an exhibition in this direction which is a disgrace to its

Grand Secretary and Treasurer Dinekler, in his report said, with reference to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strikes: "The industries of a large portion of the United States have been paralyzed by the efforts of one of the most solfish monopolies in the country to procure for itself still further benefits, regardless of injuries to others and particularly to other classes of railway employes.

NEWS OF THE LABOR UNIONS. The carpenters' strike against the contractors, Hedden & Son, has been settled in favor of the employes. The victory for the men is considered important, as they claim now that contractors must pay local union rates to workmen who are brought here from out of town, and the contractors of New. York who are in the habit of paying union wages will be protected. Other strikes are expected to follow

The third day's session of the convention of National Trades District No. 222, Knights of Labor, which is composed of about fifty delegates from surface railroad employes' local unions in the principal cities of the United States, was held secretly in Military Hall, No 193 Bowery yesterday. The convention formulated

THE ROOF STOLEN OVER HIS HEAD. Newport, Neb., May 6.—John Peters, a farmer living three miles from Newport, has been arrested for a singular crime. Early yesterday morning, Henry Winkleman, a homesteader, was wakened by a noise on the roof, and looking up, saw that about half of it was gone. Greatly puzzled, he hurried out just in time to see the missing fragment on a wagon, which was disapearing around a curve in the road. Securing his rifle, he waited. Presently the wagon came in sight again and its occupant, John Peters, drove to within a few yards of the house and then stopped. He approached on foot, carefully removed another piece of the roof, and was carrying it to the wagon when Winkleman halted him, and with the assistance of his son, drove to Newport and delivered him to the constable. Poters said that he had just completed the walls of a sod shanty and was un-able to buy lumber for the roof.

In the Court of Sersions at Now-Brunswick, N. J., yesterday, the County Prosecutor moved for the discharge of Lewis Suthorland, son of the Pennsylvanis Railroad agent at South Amboy, who was recently indicted for robbery on evidence furnished by Constable Jonathan Compton. Judge Cowenhoven bitterly denounced the man's accuser and NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

AGREEING TO PUSH SOUTH PENN. POSITION OF THE VANDERBILIS-MOST OF THE

CAPITAL TO COME FROM THE WEST. subscribers to the syndicate for the but of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, which was abanmade, met yesterday at the office of Francis Lynde roposition for the reorganizatin of the enterprise and the pushing of construction. Various attempts times been made to revive the scheme, but the Western capitalists who were heavily interested in the syndicate claim now to be on the high road to success. The amount of original subscribed stock was \$15,000,000, and out of this sum there was represented in person or by proxy \$12,330,000. proxy, as his attendance was prevented by the state of his health. The Rockefeller interest was represented by Colgate Hoyt, and Franklin B. Gowen, besides acting for himself, had authority to appear for C. & H. Borle, of Philadelphia, and other less prominent subscribers. Among these present were William K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly. Andrew Carnegle, E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia; J. B. Colgate & Co., S. P. and Mr. Stetson, Christopher Meyer sent H. A. Schuma ker to represent him. Ralph Bagalay, who was so active in resisting any attempt to abandon the enterprise, was not present, but his absence was not significant

The interest in the discussions centred in the declaration of Mr. Vanderbilt as to the position of the Vanderbilt Estate. He said that the Vanderbilts could not take any active or leading part in putting the enterprise on its feet, but that they felt under obligations to accept and support any plan which their original associates agreed upon. The proposition under consideration appeared to be favored by the other original subscribers, and the Vanderbilt Estate, if that were the case, would co-operate with it. It was finally voted without dissent to adopt the plan of reorganization and for the completion of the road.

The meeting then adjourned. Matters of detail will be arranged later by the Western subscribers, who engage to assume the aggressive work of providing st of the new funds needed. It will be some the before definite progress can be made, but the Carnegie-Hostetter party are sanguine of an early completion of the road. The outlines of the reorganization plan, which has appeared in Western dispatches, provide for an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds. For the 97,000,000 already paid in by the syndicate subscribers the same amount of new stock will be issued.

ers the same amount of new stock will be issued. Preferred stock to the amount of \$3,000,000 will be croated and the syndicate subscribers are to take it up "pro rata"—that is, to the extent of 20 per cent of their holdings. This plan will yield \$13,000,000, which it is expected will be more than sufficient to finish the line.

The present status of the litigation over the South Pennsylvania project is not supposed to be an obstacle to the success of the Carnegle-Hostetter scheme, but the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad say that their fight against it is by no means ended. Without the active support of the Vanderbills in floating the proposed bond issue Wall Street generally considers that the chances of a revival of the enterprise are not great. It is believed by conservative observers that the burden of the financial operations must rest wholly on Pittsburg capital.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS. THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN MR. GOULD AND THE

COMMITTEE RESULTS IN A COMPROMISE. The result of the conference on Tuesday between Mr. Gould and representative members of the Missouri, Kansas and Taxas committee was fruitful. It was ertain from the start that the security-holders had no wish to operate the property when it was equally ocr Gould and his friends are supposed to hold the bulk of the general mortgage bends, and while the stockholders will name the board of directors at the meeting on May 16, the bondholders were inclined to ask after the manner of the late "Boss" Tweed whether anything could be got out of it. In these circumstances a omproshise was inevitable, and the conference between Mr. Gould and the committee resulted as any discusend. The committee had no idea of operating the road, and Mr. Gould wished only to reduce the fixed charges to a point at which the earnings might show

CANADIAN PACIFIC ELECTION. Montreal, May 9.-The following were elected mem bers of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at the annual meeting this afternoon: Sir George Stephen, Montreal; W. C. Van Horne, Montreal; Sir Donald A. Smith, Mon treal; Richard B. Angus, Montreal; Edmund B. Osler, Toronto; Sandford Fleming, Ottawa; J. J. C. Abbott, Montreal; George A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston; R. V. Mar-Montreal; Georgo A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston; R. V. Mar-tinsen, Amsterdam and New-York; W. L. Scott, Erio, Penn.; George R. Harris, of Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co., Boston; Levi P. Morton and Richard J. Cross, of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York; Wilmot D. Matthews, Toronto; Sir P. Gronfell, London, At a subsequent meeting of the directors Sir George Stephen, Part. was re-elected president, and W. C. Van Horne, vice-president.

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. The spring time-table of the Central Railroad of New-lersey will go into effect on Sunday, May 13. Philadelphia trains now leaving New-York at 7:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. will be changed to 7:45 a. m. and 3:15 p. m. A new fast express train will leave New-York for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 3:30 p. m. On the New-Jersey Southern Division, a boat will leave New-York on Sundays at 9.30 a. m. for Seabright, Long Branch and all

stations to Point Pleasant, except Ocean Grove. President King, Vice-President Felton and the officers connected with the various operating departments of the Eric roads, are making an inspection of the system, which will probably consume a week.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIREMEN HURT IN BURNING STARLES. A fire of unknown origin was discovered before 2. m. yesterday, in the stables of Samuel H. Bevins, at Nos. 134 to 138 West Thirty-ninth-st., and the flames quickly spread to the adjoining stables of William Jones and Noble Thompson, which extended from No. 140 to No. 144. Ryerson & Brown's stables in Thirty-eighth-st. were in danger at one time, and three alarms were sent out to call a strong force of firemen. All the horses in the stables, including a number of valuable trotters, were rescued unburt. While the firemen were at work iff Thompson's sta-bles, a platform elevator, used for hoisting carriages, fell from the second story and knocked down Firemer

Goss and Conlan, of Engine No. 21, and Lieutenant John Murray, of Insurance Patrol No. 4. Murray's back was broken, and he was said to be dying in the New-York Hespital late yesterday afternoon. The two firemen were aurt severely and were sent to Bellevue Hospital. The buildings which were damaged by the fire belonged to John W. Windall, and have been known collectively as the American Club Stables. They were old, rickety structures, of small value. The less to Samuel H. Bevins was said to be about \$5,000. Thompson's loss was \$2,000, and that of William Jones about \$1,000. All the property was insured.

John J. Lavin's club house, No. 122 and 124 Living-ston-st., Elizabeth, N. J., and the frame tenementhouse adjoining were totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The total loss was about \$10,000. The club house was owned by ex-Councilman Frank W. Bauer, whose loss is about \$6,000. About haif of the total loss is covered by lasurance.

Philadelphia, May 9 (Special).—While a number of laborers were digging a foundation in the cellar on the site of the Temple Thearre an old wall fell and buried a number of the men. Stephen Harkins and James Malloy were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The latter was foreman of the bricklayers.

building at Eighth below Fibert-st., was struck on the head with a plank to-day and instantly killed. A laburer was also seriously injured at Drexel's building at about the same time. Albany, May 9 .- Amos H. Tyler, of Bath-on-the Hudson, a salesman, shot and fatally wounded Dr. W

F. Gilroy, a dentist, this morning. Tyler charges that

Gilroy is the father of an illegitimate child of his daughter. His daughter, on her dying bed, told him to shoot Gilron.

recommended that immediate steps be taken to passecute | JERSEY PLEDGED TO PHELPS

A HARMONIOUS AND BUSINESS-LIKE RE-PUBLICAN CONVENTION.

MESSES, SEWELL, HALSEY, GRIGGS AND BREWER ELECTED DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO CHICAGO.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, N. J., May 9.—New-Jersey never sent a five occasion than filled the Opera House here to-day. Nor has there been a convention more harmonic more earnest or more gratifying to the Republican ob usiness with order and expressed its convictions with enthusiasm and adjourned in peace this afternoon. The name of Blaine was cheered, and a hearty sympathy for all Republican leaders was manifested, but the noteworthy chracteristic was the extent of party feeling-

affection, indeed-demonstrated. "It was the most Republican convention I ever saw at Trenton," said a veteran observer, and the feeling party interests was beyond the ordinary. The convention elected the four delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, adopted clear-cut, well-defined resolu ons and, with carnestness and enthusiasm, presented the name of William Walter Phelps as a Presidential candidate. All the action was united, although contests of a friendly kind were frequent until the ma-jority had decided, when all acquiesced. The follow-ing will represent New-Jersey at the Chicago Conven-

Large-William J. Sewell, Camden County.

George A. Halsey, Essex County.

John W. Griggs, Passale County.

John Hart Brewer, Mercer County.

Isaac H. Monitt, Gloucester County.

Isaac H. Monitt, Gloucester County.

Hogoph H. Gaskell, Burlington County.

William H. Sherm, Mercer County.

Henry S. White, Monmouth County.

IV-John I. Blair, Warren County.

Burdette Herr, Hunterdon County.

V-William M. Johnson, Bergen County.

H. O. Marsh, Morris County.

YI-Henry A. Potter, Essex County.

Henry M. Doremus, Essex County.

VII-General John Ramsay, Hudson County.

James R. Vredenburgh, Hudson County.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, with a full

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, with a full endance of remarkably representative men. iam Walter Phelps was greeted with cheers as he came upon the platform and bowed his thanks. In the boxes were ex-Senator Sewell, John I. Blair, ex-Senator Taylor, Congressmen Hires and Buchanan; ex-Congressman Brower, Treasurer Toffey, John W. Griggs and other leading men, while the platform was prowded with representative party men, including Garrett A. Hobart, Thomas T. Kinney, Controller Anderson and William A. Stiles. While the band

was playing an inspiring air, Messrs. A. McCrellish

and Harry T. Cook came upon the stage, bearing a

handsome portrait of James G. Blaine. As soon as

the delegates caught sight of the face, they arose and rent the air with three hearty cheers. The Convention was called to order by Garrett A. Hobart, chairman of the State Committee. Hobart nominated John J. Gardner for chairman. Applause greeted the nomination and Senators Cranner, of Ocean, and Martin, of Essex, were appointed to conduct Mr. Gardner to the platform when the question had been put. Mr. Gardner spoke for twentyfive minutes, to the evident satisfaction of the Convention. He ridiculed the Administration's promises of reform, and declared that it had shown its devotion to Civil Service Reform only by proving it more

ocrats to do anything for American shipping was "But a different time is coming," he continued. The people are going to restore the Government to a party that has patriotism broad enough for the United States. We will have an American President in the White House and an American Legislature in the

necessary than ever before. The failure of the Dem-

Mr. Gardner discussed the tariff at some length and predicted the defeat of "the Prince of Spoils and

Senator Gardner was elected permanent chairman. At this moment a venerable head, crowning a vigorous form, was seen entering upon the stage, and the delegates instantly recognized the presence of Frederick Douglass. Continued applause culminated in three cheers, Mr. Douglass bowing his thanks. The Convention proceeded immediately to business.

"No contests," was the report of the Committee on Credentials. The following resolutions were then

Joint committee, three by the opposition and three by Mr. Gould, or the Missouri Pacific, to investigate the relations of the two companies. To satisfy the pride of the committee, the agreement was put in the shape of a letter from Mr. Gould, who apparently asks for a settlement. It is not plain that either side yielded any material advantages.

The chief ends of the Republican party are those expressed in the preamble to the Constitution: To form a more perfect Union; to insure domestic tranquility; to promote the general welfare. The strength of the party has always been in its devotion to these objects. It had its origin in the necessity of preservoise. It had its origin in the necessity of preservoise the growth of the party has always been in its devotion to these objects. It had its origin in the necessity of preservoise. estic tranquility.

As its glory has been its work of preservation ow its claim to public confidence is its policy

We therefore declare that at this stage of its ex-

ing a free ballot and an honest count to very voter.

Protection to the basis of the character of the people by general education of children.

Protection to the Government of the people by promoting the reform of the Civil Service.

And protection of the homes of the people by the due restriction of vice and intemperance; and we congratulate the Legislature of this State on their honest, carnest and courageous efforts to restrain the evils of the liquor tradit, and enderse their action.

To these ends and for the maintenance of a truly American policy at home and abroad, we pledge to the nominees of the National Convention our united and carnest support.

The following resolution was then offered by Delegate F. J. Swayze, of Sussex County, and received with

cheers:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New-Jersey are proud to call to the attention of the National Convention the name of one who is eminently fitted to lead the party in the next campaign. With an honorable record in foreign diplomacy; with a long experience as one of the leaders in the National congress; wise in council and prompt in action; a publicist and yet a man of affairs whose extensive business relations acquaint him with the wants of the people; an early and persisent and recognized champion of the rights of laber; with a name in all the states as a synonyme of honesty and capacity, we pledge to him the electoral vote of New-Jersey, and, believing him to be the strongest candidate in the doubtful States, present the name of William Walter Phelps.

Under the rules the resolution was referred to the

Under the rules the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, by whom it was subsequently reported and unanimously adopted by the

Convention, with general applause.

Delegate Newlin offered a resolution against the Delegate Newlin offered a resolution against the Mills Tariff bill, and another in favor of adequate pensions to veterans of the late war was adopted. The Convention then proceeded to elset delegates-at-large, with the result as given in the foregoing. For alterwith the result as given in the foregoing. For alterwith the nominees are C. I. Blauvelt, of Berges; Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City; John Loomis, of Sus-Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City; John Loomis, of Sus-Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City; John Loomis, of Sus-Gex; John Kean, Ir., of Union; Dr. Herman H. C. Herald, of Essex; Dr. H. K. Carroll, of Somepset; F. Patterson, of Camden; George T. Crammer, of Ocean; Mayor Frank McGowan, of Trenton. Messrs. Collins, Mayor Frank McGowan, of Trenton. Messrs. Collins, the Collins of the Collins

Mayor Frank McGowan, of Trenton. Messix Collins, Herald, Crammer and Patterson were declared elected alternates.

Loud calls for Frederick Douglass were responded to by the orator and he was received with enthersam, the highest programme to day was, said he. The purpose of his appearance to day was, said he. The purpose of his appearance to day was, said he. The purpose of his appearance to day was, said he. The purpose of his appearance to day was, said he. The profession of the colored race were with the party of freedom.

The Cenvention adjourned with cheers and a satisfaction with results that illumined the face of every delegate all the way home.

The preferences of the delegates have been guessed at with great persistency and considerable lack of at with great persistency and considerable lack of information. As a matter of fact, New-Jersey never sent a delegation where the individual preferences were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised, saving and excepting the desire of were more raised as a favorite with easier of the caders. Judge Gresham is a favorite with ex-Senator Judge Gresham is a favorite with ex-Senator Sewara of the leaders. Judge Gresham is a favorite by Jersey delegation. Mr. Lincoln is said to have the support of District Delegate Doremus, while Delegates Potter and Johnson favor Gresham. Senator Sherman also has frinds in the delegation, and Benjamin Harrison has been warmly admired by Jerseymen of influence.

"We are for Phelps," is the conclusion of the matter with the felegates when they have discussed the situation in all its aspects.

TO VOTE IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. St. Louis, May 9.—At the Republican district con-ventions held last night delegates were selected for the National Convention at Chicago as follows: 111d District—Colonel W. Q. Sullivan and R. S. Low; alternates, W. D. Wilcox, A. H. Vandervoort. VIRh District—W. L. Morsey and John R. Martin; alternates, T. C. Wilson and A. F. Mispagel. VIIIth District—J. H. Popman and Henry M. Pollard.

Eau Ciaire, Wis., May 9.—The VIIIth District Re-publican Convention elected as delegates to the National Republican Convention: James L. Lindmann and James O'Neill.

IVth District this afternoon. V. W. Scott, of Emporia, and Alva Sheldon, of Eldorado, were nominated delegates to Chicago. They go uninstructed.

Olean, N. Y., May 9 (Special).—The Republicans of the XXXIVth Congressional District held their convention to-day and elected as delegates to the National Convention, A. W. Higgins and J. D. Fisher. Blaine stood first in the convention, Depew second. Elmira, N. Y., May 0 (Special).—Stephen T. Hoyt, of Corning, and J. F. Parkhurst, of Bath, were elected delegates to the Chloago Cenvention by the Republican Convention of the XMXth Congressional District held at Penn Yan this afternoon. Everett Brown, of Yates County, was nominated for elector. The delegates were empowered to select their own alternates from Steuben County.

WISCONSIN FOR GOVERNOR RUSK. Madison, Wis., May 9 (Special).-One of the mos ermenious an douthusiastic conventions ever in Wisconsin closed to-day after a few hours' session. The delegates chosen are:

Delegates at Large-J. C. Spooner, H. C. Payne, H. O.

Fairchild, H. C. Adams.

Ist District.—Jesso Stone, L. H. Barker.

IId District.—A. H. Ludlow, G. A. Knapp. IIId District-Not yet chosen.

1Vth District-H. J. Baumgartner, Charles ... Chapin. Vth District-Charles A. Vroman, H. G. Kress. VIth District-A. J. Turner, A. L. Thompson. VIIth District-L. S. Fisher, D. G. James. VIIIth District—James O'Neill, J. G. Liverman. IXth District—B. B. Scott, R. B. Sanford. Electors at Large-General Lucius Fairchild, Siver Brim

Chairman Taylor, of the State Central Committee, opened and gave an address, discussing the situation Nationally and in the State

Mr. Spooner will present the name of Governor Rusk for President to the National Convention. Fairchild's

for President to the National Convention. Fairchild's name was withdrawn from the proposed delegation this morning, and it is thought the delegation will be somewhat weakened by the change.

The resolutions reaffirm adherence to the Republican platform, demand that the revision of the Tariff shall be made by those friendly to the Protective system, not by its enemies; protest against the methodical disfranchisement of voters in the South by Democrate, condemn the Democratic maladministration of Civil Service Reform measures, condemn the Democratic opposition to the admission of Dakota, affirms the duty of Congress to give relief to disabled veterans, and indorse Governor Rusk for President. (For other Polical Nucs. see Fifth: Page.) (For other Polical Neice, see Fifth Page.)

THE CHILDREN OF A SLAFE ILLEGITIMATE JUDGE TULEY'S DECISION IN A SUIT OVER THE ESTATE OF A BONDMAN.

Chicago, May 9 .- Judge Tuley has rendered a preliminary decision in a contested will case that is of considerable importance to all children born in slavery and to many of the descendants of such children. James Washington, a slave of General Thomas Marshall, of Mason County, Ky., married a slave named Liza and from their union sprang two children, Liza and Elizabeth. In 1832 James escaped, going to Huron, Ohio, and there he made arrangements to buy his wife and two children from their master But while he was paying for them his wife and the the sum already paid, gave him Elizabeth. Elizaboth, however, soon left him, and, after wandering over Ohio and Indiana, came to Chicago, where she was married in 1844. Her husband and children died, and in 1886 she, too, passed away, leaving property by will, it is claimed, to Betty Kilvery, a white girl, who had been her companion for so James Washington, after the death of his wife, Eliza married again and had several children. The eldest of these, a daughter, married William H. M. Bond in and contested the will, claiming it to be a forger; and that they were the legal heirs of Elizabeth. Bu Judge Tuley decided that Elizabeth was an illegitimate child and could have no heirs but those of her own body. The ground of the decision is that, slaves being chattels, no legal marriage was possible any more than real estate can marry real estate. This decision, which was made on a motion for

rehearing, was a surprise to both sides. The case will be appealed, however, and then the special point involved will be fully discussed. It is claimed by Mr. Fish, who represents the Bonds, that whateve may have been the status of a slave marriage prior to the war, the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Constitutional Amendments was to restore
to the slaves all those rights of which they had previously been deprived. When they became free all
the rights of free men attached to them, retroactively,
so that the children born to them in slavery became
legitimate. This is said, also, to have been the nature
of the decisions made in the Southern States during
what is called the carpet-bag period. Of late, however, it is said, Southern decisions have leaned the
other way. It is stated that the matter has been
brought to Congressman Mason's attention, and that
he will introduce a bill in the House declaring that
the intent and effect of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Constitutional Amendments were to validate all slave marriages. to the war, the effect of the Emancipation Proclams

A THEORY THAT THE SAFE WAS BROKEN OPEN WHILE ON THE FERRYBOAT.

Washington, May 9 (Special).-The theory that the package containing the \$41,000 sent by the American Exchange National Bank to the Treasurer of the United Extension States for redemption was exchanged for the dummy delivered by Adams Express Company at the Treasury seems to have been abandoned. Since Saturday last three sets of detectives have been engaged in the work of finding the guilty persons, but if they have found anything they have succeeded in keeping it to themselves. They are Inspector Byrnes's men, of New-York, the Pinkertons and private detectives employed by the Express Com-The statement that the United States Secret Service was also engaged upon the case is incorrect. Mr. Moss, the Washington agent of the Express Company, said to-day that it was a physical impossibility for the safe containing the package to have been robbed in this city. There is a theory which may prove correct that one of the employes in the express office in New-York exchanged the package before the tectives regarding the Express Company's employes in that some time clapsed between the receipt of the package and the looking of the safe. The Pinkerton men say that it will be several days before they get through with the case, thereby giving the impress that they have at least entered upon the right trail

Philadelphia, May 9 (Special).—The City Parks Association met this evening at Association Hall and discussed the project of establishing small parks throughout the city, Among the speakers were Richard Vaux, Samuel G. Johnson, Justice C. Strawbridge, Herbert Welsh, J. Rodman Paul, F. Razen Cope, Ell K. Price, Henry M. Fisher, Mrs. J. P. Lundy, Drs. & Weir Mitchell, William White and Dacosta, the Rev. Charles G. Ames, William M. Smith, John Bardsley, Edmund J. James, Wayne MacVeagh, Professer Robert Ellis Thompson, Charles Emory Smith and Alexander K. McClure. There is no doubt but the movement will be successful and the desired parks established at

CHOKING HER DRUNKEN HUSBAND TO DEATH. Williston, Dakota, May 9.-W. Grinnell has been in the habit of getting drunk and beating his wife. She warned him if he did so again, she would kill him. Yesterday he began drinking and pounding her over the head with a revolver. She fied and he tried to ride over her on horseback. Dismounting, he attacked her. She threw him down and choked him to death with a watch chain he were around his neck is a half-breed. He was a farmer and kept a and post office.

DR. H. M. COX BELEASED ON BAIL. Easton, Penn., May 9.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to-day issued an order for the release of Dr. H. M. Cox, convicted of causing the death of Jennie Osborne, of Newark, by malpraetice, under a bond of \$5,000 pending the request for a new trial to be heard in September.

THE SENTENCE OF THE BOODLERS CONFIRMED. Chicago, May 9.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has aftirmed the decision of the lower courts in the county boodlers' cases, and the defendants will all have serve their terms of sentence in the State Penitentiary.

CHANGES IN MINNEAPOLIS NEWSPAPERS. Minneapolis, May 2.—"The Journal" announces that William E. Haskell has purchased Aden J. Blethen's interest in "The Tribune." Mr. Haskell will be sole owner of "The Tribune," and Mr. Blethen will take Mr. Haskell's interest in "The Evening Journal."

Philadelphia, May 9 (Special).-The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Comspny has completed arPRICE THREE CENTS.

HILL'S HIGH-LICENSE VETO. THE GOVERNOR'S LAME EXCUSES FOR NOT SIGNING THE CROSBY BILL.

STALE AND WEAR MESSAGE, FULL OF TAME ASSERTION AND ABSOLUTELY DEVOID OF WANTED TO OVERRIDE THE VETO AND MR. AINSWORTH EXCO-RIATED THE BUM PARTY AND ITS ALLIES.

ALBANY, May 9 .- True to the Democratic voice and the pressure of the rum power, Governor Hill to-day vetoed the High License bill. The message which he sent with the veto had about 2,400 words in it, and it is about the weakest thing that the Governor has ever written. It was a desperate attempt to shirk a responsibility on the plea of public policy, but the attempt was

[BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE THISUNE.]

The Assembly Chamber was crowded all afternoon by people who waited to hear the message read. It did not come until nearly 5:30, and for the first time in many days the Chamber was quiet, and when the clerk began to read the nessage the dropping of a pin could be heard. The Governor did not have a basis of argument, and had to resort to silly excuses to uphold the

veto, and retain the whiskey and brewer vote. His principle objection was that the bill was crude, ill-considered and unadvisable, notwithstanding the fact that it was drawn by some of the brightest lawyers and ablest thinkers in the State. He wept for the rural districts to which in his opinion, the measure would be unjust, and he was against it because its passage had been decided upon in a Republican caucus. He admitted that the liquor traffic should be regulated. but this bill wouldn't do it, and he fell back upon the old plea of monopoly. This is the mes-

> TEXT OF THE VETO MESSAGE State of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, May 9, 1888.

Assembly bill No. 336, entitled " An act further regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors," is herewith re-

Inst year the Legislature presented for my approval a tained unconstitutional provisions, but it was not uniform in its operation throughout the State, its innovations belog mainly restricted to the groceries of New-York and Brook-lyn. It provided for a license for liquors which should than \$1,000, and for ale and beer not less than \$100, leaving the maximum sun which might be charged in either case wholly unlimited. That measure, so clearly unequal and unfair in its provisions, failed to become a law, and it is believed that such failure met with general approval. In fact, it seems now to be universally con-ceded that the Executive has no other proper course open for him except to refuse his sanction to so objectionable a measure; and it may be stated that upon the public hearing upon the present bill, nearly all those who appeared in its advocacy admitted the propriety of the adverse action taken on the former bill.

ken on the former bill.
UNJUST, DEFECTIVE AND OBJECTIONABLE. A new measure is now presented for approval which radically differs from the proposed law of last year, but which in many respects is equally as unjust, defective and objectionable. But, in the first place, the bill does not amend the general excise law of the State, but is an entirely distinct and independent act, having no connection with or proper relation to the other statutes upon the same subject. This is clearly objectionable, and there is no

called to the necessity of properly amending the existing general law, instead of eracting separate and independent acts, and by a multiplicity thereof creating confusion in their application and serious doubt as to their proper construction.

by me to the Legislature, there was pointed out the dis-connected, plecemeal, fragmentary, intricate and incongru-ous legislation which has been heretofore had upon the subject of excise, and the absolute necessity of an entire revision of existing statutes, and the desirability of ceas-ing from the enactment of any more supplemental or independent legislation relating to this subject. It may be safely asserted that an excise law should be clear and explicit and easily comprehended. Its interpretation should be free from difficulty, and above all it should be complete

CRUDE, ILL-CONSIDERED AND UNADVISABLE The proposed bill violates this essential principle of legfective in form and therefore objectionable. is also crude, ill-considered and unadvisable. The amounts fixed as the maximum sum which may be exacted for I censes are unreasonable, and likely to be productive of great inconvenience or hardship. In certain portions of the State, especially in the rural districts and in th smaller villages and towns, the imposition of a liquor il-cense fee of not less than \$300 and of an ale and beer ilcense fee of not less than \$100 would amount practically cense fee of not less than \$100 would amount practically to a prohibition of any licenses whatever. So long as the general policy of the State prevails in opposition to prohi-bition and in favor of licenses, the amount fixed by statute which are authorized to be imposed should be reasonable and not excessive. There should not be undue laxity on the one hand nor needless severity on the other. Under the pretonce of regulating the liquor traffic, there should not be an attempt to secure practical prohibition. The Legislature should now seek to accomplish indirectly

The measure is likewise unfair in its discrimination.

It imposes an unjust burden upon the ale and beer business, and renders it possible that a greater sum may be demanded for such a license than for a liquor license. Is demanded by provides that from \$300 to \$1,000 may be required for a liquor license, while for an ale and beer license alone the sum of \$400 may be insisted upon as the maximum sum. It is submitted that such a peculiar and unusual provision is not demanded by public sentiment, end ought not to be approved. In no other State in the Union, where high license has been entered upon, does the amount which may be demanded for an sie and beer license exceed that of a liquor license. It is difficult to discover any adequate reason for this discrimination against the harmless beverages and in favor of spirituous houors proposed in this bill, and this is un-accountable except from the fact that the bill was first adopted in a partisan caucus as a party measure and after-ward arbitrarily changed, without due consideration or re-mection, simply to secure enough votes for its final passage,

The amount required for a storekeeper's license is un necessarily burdensome and excessive. "Storekeepers" are those who do not sell any beverages to be drank upon havir premises, but sell them in small packages and cases as merchandise, and are usually the most respectable of any class of people engaged in the trade; yet by the terms of this bill their licenses are arbitrarily fixed at from \$200 to the people of the people which it must be conceded would be to \$500—amounts which it must be conceded would be regarded as exorbitant, and operate oppressively in many instances. There was no demand for this discrimination against this class, largely made up of retail grocers, and it was unwise on the part of the friends of the bill to inalst upon such extreme terms. The Retail Grocers' Union of New-York City, a very large, worthy and respectable organization, have filed with me a protest against the bill, in which the injurious effects upon their INJUDICIOUS IN ITS DETAILS

It is apparent that the bill is unwise in its discrimina-tions and injudicious in its details and would require amendment at the very next session of the Legislature. The important fact must not be overlooked that by its express terms the essential provisions of the bill do not go into effect until October 1 next. The last section of the bill (section 12) so declares. Therefore, its ment now would not affect any licenses this year, nearly all of which have al-ready been granted under the existing law. The present licenses new in force as a rule do not expire until May 1, 1889. The bill is so the satisfactory to all interests affected that if permitted to become a law it would provoke another contest next year over its amendments. A few months' delay can work no material harm, and in the meantime a revised excise law can be perfected and pre-sented early to the next Legislature. The excise laws of our State should not be constantly changed. No law upon the subject should be passed unless it is reasonably cen-tain that it will be sustained by public sentiment and will

ONLY A QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

The measure, after strenuous efforts to secure its adoption, only received in either House the bare Constitutional majority necessary for its passage, and if it is really greatly desired by the people of the State, the fact has not been made manifest. Its approval is not urged upon moral grounds. The poitey of licensing the sale of liquors is approved by both of the prominent political parties, and hence no such question can legitimately arise. There is simply a difference of opinion as to what amount should with propriety be demanded in the proper regulation and restriction of the traffic. Neither is the bill advocated as a revenue measure. If its object was solely to increase the revenue of the localities interested, it might have gone further and compelled licenses from distillation and proper complete the compelled licenses from distillation and proper complete in the proper complete in the proper complete and proper complete in the proper complete complete interested.